^I In Search of a Permanent Electric Dipole Moment of ¹⁹⁹Hg

Bethany Fisher

Graduate Student: Matt Swallows Post-Doc: Clark Griffith Faculty Advisor: Norval Fortson

Outline

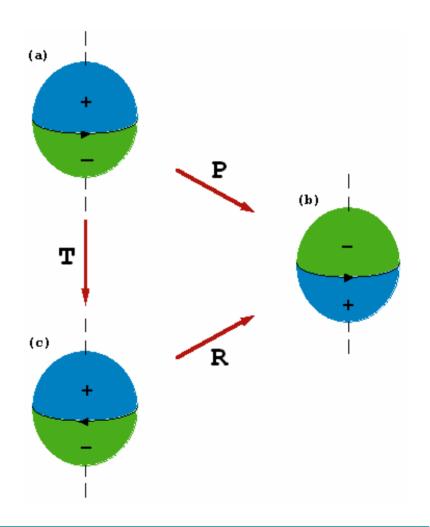
Introduction to EDMs
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What Is a Permanent Electric Dipole Moment (EDM)?

- A dipole, very simply, is a positive charge q and negative charge -q that are separated by a small distance r.
- The electric dipole moment d is given by : d = qr.
- The EDM of a neutral particle would necessarily lie along its spin axis because all the other components would cancel.

Violating T and P Symmetry

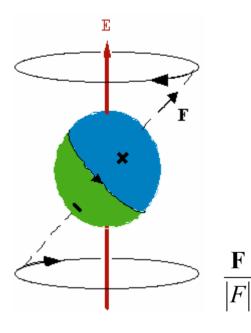
- Reversing time (going from a to c) changes the spin of the particle.
- Switching the spatial coordinates (going from a to b) swaps the charges.
- By the CPT theorem, if T is violated, then CP is also violated.



Implications of CP violation

- Believed to be responsible for the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe →Should be more common.
- The decay of K⁰ and B mesons confirm CP violation experimentally.
- EDM experiments are part of search for new sources of CP violation.
- The Standard Model contains a mechanism for handling the CP violations that occur with EDMs, but the EDMs predicted are negligibly small.
- One of the possible extensions of the standard model, Supersymmetry, predicts EDMs that are much larger and within current experimental limits.

Background Theory



- Basic idea: Apply an electric field *E* and a magnetic field *B* to the sample and then look for effects.
- The Hamiltonian (total energy) of the system is:

$$H = -(\mu \boldsymbol{B} + d\boldsymbol{E}) \cdot$$

where μ is the magnetic moment, d is the dipole moment, and F is the total angular momentum.

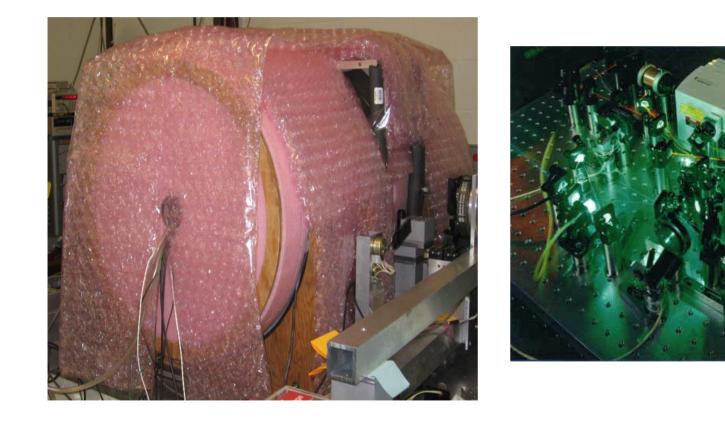
- F will rotate at the Larmor precession frequency because μ feels a torque due to B.
- This frequency, measured when *E* and *B* are parallel and antiparallel, is used to find EDMs.

- In the parallel case, the Larmor frequency is given by: $\omega_{p} = (\mu B + dE)/(\hbar F),$ and the antiparallel case is: $\omega_{a} = (\mu B - dE)/(\hbar F).$
 - Thus, if we calculate the difference between the two measured frequencies, we can determine *d*: $\Delta \omega = \omega_{\rm p} - \omega_{\rm a} = \frac{2Ed}{F\hbar}.$
 - Atoms, like ¹⁹⁹Hg, with nuclear spin ¹/₂ and no net electronic spin are less susceptible to some undesirable systematic effects. We can replace F in the above equation with ¹/₂, giving us:

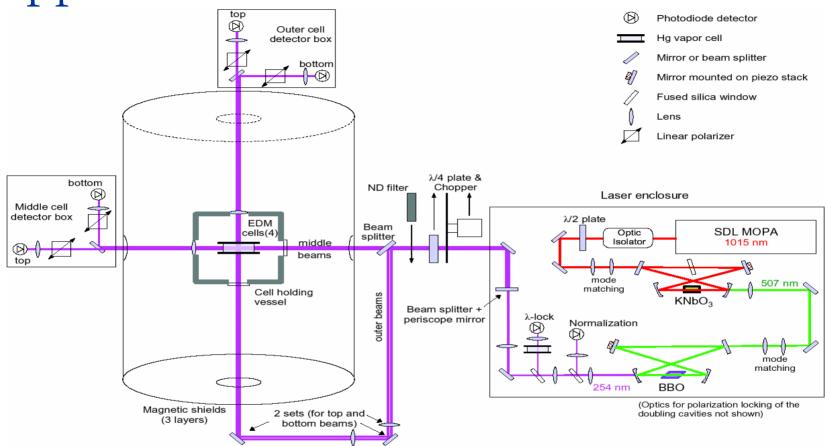
$$\Delta \omega = \frac{4Ed}{\hbar} \; .$$

Experimental Setup

• When looking at the apparatus used to detect EDMs, there are two main sections, the "pink elephant" and the laser cavity:



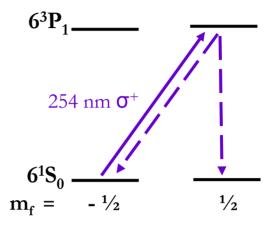
Apparatus Schematic



Above is the entire apparatus. The "pink elephant" section is the large cylinder on the left and the laser cavity is on the right.

Optical Pumping

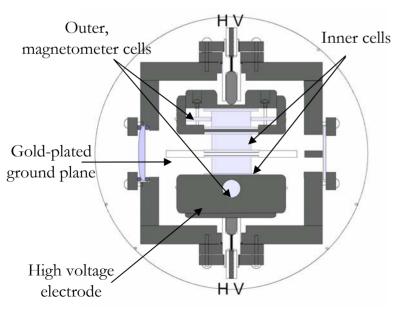
- ¹⁹⁹Hg atoms have $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ nuclear spin. Must align them one way.
- A circularly polarized ultraviolet laser with λ=254 nm excites a transition in only spin -¹/₂ atoms, which can then relax into either spin state.

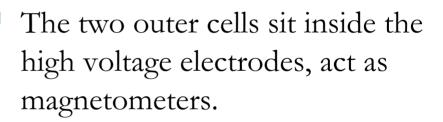


- An infrared laser with λ=1016 nm goes through two frequency doubling cavities to output an ultraviolet laser.
- The laser beam passes through a λ/4 wave plate to circularly polarize it and an optical chopper rotating at the Larmor frequency.

Inside the Elephant

- Four quartz Hg vapor cells inside three layers of magnetic shielding.
- Two inner cells are sandwiched between the outer cells and a central gold-plated ground plane.

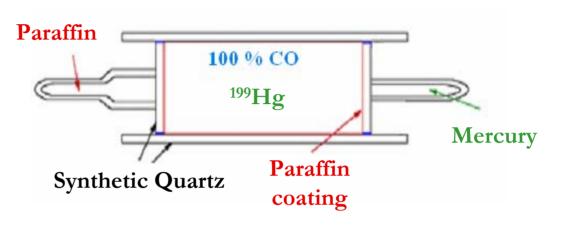




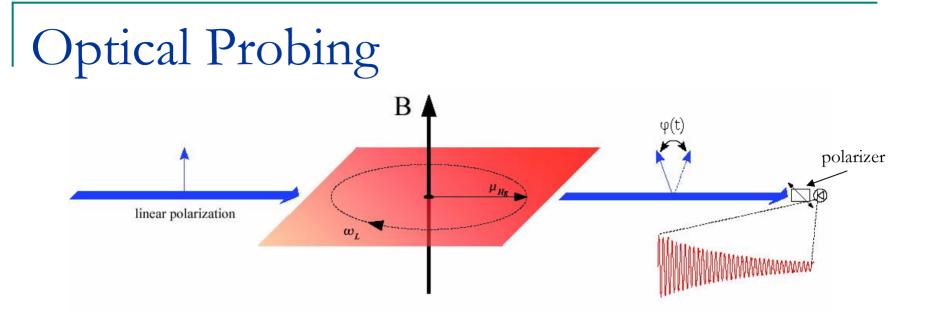
- Same B-field for all cells.
- The *E*-field points in opposite directions in inner cells (no E-field in outer cells).

Hg vapor cells

The vapor cells also contain 475 Torr of CO, used to help the Hg atoms hold their spin polarization longer.



- Insides of the cells are coated in paraffin, also extends spin relaxation time.
- Circularly polarized laser light is split into two beams that pass through the inner two cells.
- Once the pumping stage is complete, the laser is switched to being linearly polarized for the probing stage.



• Linearly polarized laser light passes through the cells and is rotated by angle:

$$\varphi(t) = \varphi_0 \,\mathrm{e}^{-t/\tau} \sin \,\omega t,$$

where τ is the beam coherence time.

- In order to measure φ , must measure the intensity: $I = I_0 \sin 2(\alpha + \varphi(t))$, where α is angle of polarizer, relative to non-rotated light.
- Intensity decreases exponentially as it varies sinusoidally.

Previous Results

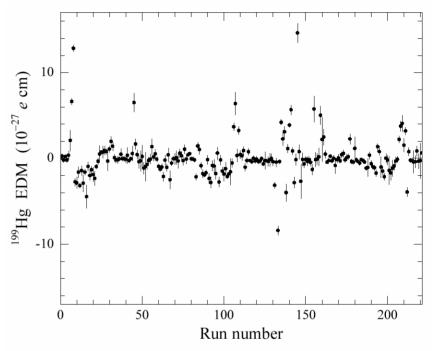
• When the experiment was last operational, it was sensitive to EDMs with $d(^{199}\text{Hg}) < 2.1 \times 10^{-28} e \text{ cm}$.

→If the Hg atom was the size of the Earth, they could detect a 0.001 angstrom bump in the charge distribution at the north pole.

- Even with this level of sensitivity, no EDMs have been found to date, in this lab or any others.
- Unfortunately, a long search for the source for false signals has prevented any new data from being collected recently.

False Signals

- False signals of varying sign and magnitude began in 4-cell vessel.
- Showed up more often after apparatus had been open.



 Most likely due to small spark that magnetizes some material → greater B-field (in same direction as applied B-field) increases Larmor frequency like an EDM would.

Working to reduce problems

- Reducing possible materials inside that can be magnetized should eliminate problem.
 - □ All materials have been tested for magnetic properties.
 - Questionable materials have been replaced.
 - Old insulation was replaced for fear that its dust was magnetic.
 - All parts of the apparatus have been meticulously cleaned.

General Improvements

- Other improvements have been made to overall apparatus.
 - □ Less noisy wavelength lock was built for laser.
 - □ Metal photodiode shields were replaced with plastic ones.
 - New and improved ground plane was installed
 - □ High voltage cable and supply replaced.

Future Work

- Still looking for non-ferromagnetic conductive paint for cells.
- When all current work and cleaning are complete,
 4-cell vessel will be reinstalled.
- New EDM data will be taken to see if improvements have eliminated false signals.

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